



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

We agree with Dr. Dole "that the main question about criticism is, whether it is true." We hope that Dr. Dole and Mrs. Mead will continue their search for any "serious historical error" which they may, perchance, discover in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. *Veritas simplex oratio est*, or ought to be. For the present we are forced to stand by our editorial of December and by our letter of February 1.

ARTHUR DEERIN CALL.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

THE NORTHERN PEACE UNION, composed of peace societies in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, is pressing the movement it inaugurated at its congress in Copenhagen, July 1 and 2, 1921, to have English made the language of diplomatic intercourse. It has asked the governments in Europe and Asia to investigate opinion in their countries as to accepting English as the universal language; and if not that language, then some other, living or artificial. When reports have been completed, the Northern Peace Union announces, it purposes to convene an international congress to give further consideration to the project.

Copies of the resolution adopted at the Union's congress last July are being sent out from Stockholm by Knut Sandstedt, secretary general, under date of January 15, 1922. The resolution follows:

The congress expresses as its opinion that the English language should be adopted as the international language of the world, collaterally with the language of each nation, and urges the executive committee of the Northern Peace Union to work for the realization of this idea, especially among the small nations.

The congress begs, moreover, to submit to the governments of the different States and to the League of Nations the question of instituting an inquiry as to a common international language, and on the basis of this investigation recommend the introduction of the language found to be most practical as a subject of study in the schools and colleges of the world.

EVIDENTLY SOME OF THE EDITORS on the other side of the water are as greatly exercised over the bonus proposals as are many of those at home. From the *London Outlook*, it is learned that "the rest of the world will gape with astonishment" at what are described as the amazing proposals now before Congress. The editor of the *Outlook* seems so seriously concerned over the post-war attitude in this country toward the soldiers that he brings to mind the fears of many of the British and French during the war, arising from what they regarded as the excessively liberal payment and treatment of the men on the firing line; for he continues, not entirely accurately:

Impelled by the powerful propaganda of the American Legion, comprising most American ex-service men, Congress appears inclined to vote the country's late warriors £200,000,000 at once, under a law which will call ultimately for the expenditure of between 15 and 20 milliards. Inflation and other financial evils are feared if the 4,000,000 men who were in the army, four-fifths or five-sixths of whom never reached the firing line, become, with their wives and children, dependents upon the State. This is what happened after the American Civil War; the pension lists were swollen

to magnificent proportions by the political wire-pulling of the veterans, banded together for concerted action under the name of the Grand Army of the Republic, like the American Legion of today. Business and financial interests, of course, oppose saddling the country with such a mill-stone, but Mr. Harding, who once definitely came out as opposed to the colossal "bonus," now appears to be wavering.

IT IS NOT TO BE WONDERED that Arthur J. Balfour has been chary, throughout the years of his distinguished service to the British Empire, of decorations at the hands of his sovereign. Upon his return to England, after serving notably at the Washington Conference, and probably reaching there the high-water mark of his statesmanship, Mr. Balfour was made a Knight of the Garter. Immediately newspaper artists all over the world began drawing pictures of Mr. Balfour in the uniform or regalia or whatever it is that a Knight of the Bath is supposed to wear, and their productions were fearful and wonderful.

One that passed before many eyes was the work of an artist who had neither seen nor heard of Mr. Balfour's abnormally long figure, with its strange, appealing grace—a curiously awkward grace, if that contradictory expression may be used—for he pictured the calm, handsome, philosophic Balfour head upon the body of a professional base-ball player. In place of the slender, gently swaying lines that would be Mr. Balfour's legs in any faithful picture, he showed a pair of stocky, muscular underpinnings, set out in knickerbockers, and planted far apart on the earth, as though to catch a line drive to center field.

IT IS, PERHAPS, SIGNIFICANT of the new era into which Ireland seems to be entering, despite the bitter animosities prevailing among her leaders, that the world is not only giving attention to Irish politics, but to Irish culture. Lately there came from Paris to American newspapers an item telling of the first exhibition of Irish art ever given in Paris. The exhibition includes painting, a little sculpture, some black-and-white work, bookbinding, needlework, and leather. It was stated that Sir John Lavery has been accorded the honors of the exhibition. His work speaks of Ireland's travail, being devoted largely to paintings of political leaders. Among the younger Irish artists, it also is stated, the influence of French art is apparent.

HERE IS A STORY that may mean much to the world. It suggests that the Krupps, for so many years an important section of the German military machine, are turning their energies into the ways of peace. *The Long Morning Telegraph* says:

To give a list of the present peace output of Krupps would be to enumerate practically every article into the manufacture of which iron or steel in all their varieties enter, from a steamer's crank-shaft to a pen nib. High-speed machine tools are an important item of manufacture; so are dynamos and electrical appliances, steam-engines and boilers, motor engines, construction steel (buildings), screw propellers, and bosses, motors, turbines, hydraulic presses, steam hammers, tubes, retorts, rails, paper-making machinery, textile machinery, agricultural machinery, cutlery and

tools of all kinds, surgical instruments—in a word, everything that can be made from iron and steel, from a pen nib weighing a few grains up to steel castings of over 100 tons, is produced by Krupps either at Essen or at one of their other works scattered throughout Germany from Kiel to Cologne. They will build a ship or a motor with equal readiness, and make a needle or an anchor to hold the *Olympic*.

Little wonder that one of the directors said to me they did not much mind whether they never made another gun or rolled another armor plate; Krupps could always find work enough for their 80,000 employes, and were just as ready to supply the requirements of peace as those of war.

MRS. HIDE INOUE, chairman of the executive committee of the Women's Peace Association of Japan, visited the office of the American Peace Society a few days ago and discussed at length with the editor of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* the movement for peace in the Orient. Her views were encouraging. Mrs. Inoue is on her way around the world. She will be in Europe shortly and expects to return to her home in September.

In an address before the Women's Committee for World Disarmament, Mrs Inoue said:

To give this women's conference more definite significance, I should like to make two concrete proposals: First, I should like to propose the formation of an international women's peace society, an organ for bringing about the abolition of armaments and the establishment of permanent peace throughout the world, a society based on the oneness of humanity and authorized by the love of the human race which God has implanted in the hearts of women. This society would be above all selfish nationalism, for it would be founded in the love of God. Secondly, I would propose an emphasis upon internationalism in the education of the rising generation, through the use of international text-books.

ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE by the National Council for Reduction of Armaments, with headquarters at 532 Seventeenth Street N. W., Washington, which was active in creating sentiment in support of reduction and limitation of armaments during the Washington Conference, that it will continue at work and will devote itself largely to study and report on all measures before Congress with respect to their influence for or against war.

At the moment, the Council is urging prompt ratification of all the treaties framed by the Washington Conference and reduction in expenditures of the army and navy. Attention also is being given by the Council to the movement against private manufacture of war munitions. It holds that to be the practical "next step" to be taken by the legislative bodies of the world.

WE ARE TOLD that the Bureau International de la Paix has arranged for the International Peace Conference, to be held this year in London, late in the month of July. The resolutions adopted at the conference in Luxembourg, last August, combined with certain issues which have arisen since, will naturally form the bases of discussion.

THE DIMINUTION of the French population constitutes one of the most serious problems facing the French

people. Prof. Charles Cestre, of the Sorbonne, sociologist and member of the French Academy, is in America to deliver a series of lectures and to study the conditions in American industry. Professor Cestre, pointing out that France has a population one-half that of Germany, says that France cannot afford to have her population diminish. He says that a number of the big industrial leaders are offering higher wages to married men, a system which is spreading throughout the country. It appears that there has been formed a nation-wide employers' association, with funds out of which is paid a marriage bonus and a child bonus. Every married man averages to receive two francs a day in addition to his regular wages and two francs a day for every child.

THE NATION, which has been devoting close attention to the policy of the American Government in Haiti and Santo Domingo, and expressing vigorous condemnation, turned its attention in the issue of March 15 to the action of American naval officers in the Samoan Islands, far off in the Pacific. Charges made in the article picture these islands as another Haiti, and further attacks are promised.

From the editors of *The Nation* comes this statement:

The Fono, or native parliament of about 400 "high chiefs, talking chiefs, and chiefs," of the Samoan Islands, repeatedly recognized in treaties as the governing body of the islands, was arbitrarily dissolved in 1920 by the commandant of the naval coaling station. The natives protested and an inquiry was ordered. When the commandant learned that his administration was to be investigated he committed suicide. The investigation, according to the account in *The Nation*, whitewashed the facts, audited the tax records for only two months back, and established the chief officer of the investigating court as "Governor of American Samoa."

The Samoans, by their own statement, presented to the United States Government, have to pay taxes to the naval government and are never told how their money is spent. They need roads, police protection, drainage, adequate schools, development of the resources of the island; but none of these things, they claim, are provided from the tax receipts. A law of the naval occupation is supposed to protect Samoan girls and women from violation, but this law is not enforced in many cases of violation by naval officers.

After this and other complaints by the Samoans, the commandant enacted a sedition law, under which any criticism of the American government in Samoa can be punished by a \$2,000 fine and sixteen years' imprisonment. Several chiefs were imprisoned under this law. He also assembled thirty-nine chiefs and obtained their signatures to a letter protesting loyalty to the American occupation. These signatures the article asserts to have been extorted. In August, 1921, the author of *The Nation's* article, an American born in Samoa, who has been active in presenting the Samoan grievances, was denied admission at Pago Pago on personal business.

THE LONDON TIMES OF MARCH 3 prints a statement made by Mr. Lloyd-George in the House of Commons on the freeing of Egypt, which appears to be more explanatory of fundamentals than most that have been given in American newspapers. The statement follows:

We have long recognized and said that the Protectorate was no longer a satisfactory form of relationship between the British Empire and Egypt, but we have also said that, owing to the peculiar geographical position of Egypt, the Protectorate cannot be terminated unless British imperial interests are fully safeguarded. At the present moment there is no Egyptian Government which could go so far as to commit their country to a treaty relationship with Great Britain of a nature to afford us adequate safeguards in this matter, and his Majesty's Government have, therefore, determined to proceed by a unilateral declaration. In this course they enjoy the whole-hearted support of Lord Allenby and of the British officials of all ranks in the service of the Egyptian Government, and they are confident that their action will be equally endorsed by Parliament and by public opinion in this country.

There are three points in this declaration:

(1) The Protectorate is terminated and Egypt is free to work out such national institutions as may be best suited to the aspirations of her people.

(2) Martial law will be abolished as soon as an act of indemnity has been passed.

(3) This final clause defines the special relation between his Majesty's Government and Egypt. It declares that the following four matters are absolutely reserved to the discretion of his Majesty's Government:

(a) The security of the communications of the British Empire in Egypt.

(b) The defense of Egypt against all foreign aggression.

(c) The protection of foreign interests in Egypt and the protection of minorities.

(d) The Sudan.

We are prepared to make agreements with the Egyptian Government upon these matters in a spirit of mutual accommodation whenever a favorable opportunity arises for the conclusion of such agreements; but until such agreements, satisfactory both to ourselves and the Egyptian Government, are concluded, the *status quo* will remain intact.

I must make another point clear. We regard the special relations between ourselves and Egypt defined in this clause as a matter concerning only ourselves and the Government of Egypt. (Cheers.) Foreign powers are not concerned (cheers), and we propose to state this unmistakably when the termination of the Protectorate is notified to them.

JAPAN PEACE WORKERS are not idle. Dr. Gilbert Bowles tells us of the following agencies at work in that country:

The Japan Peace Society:

Executive Vice-President, Baron Sakatani, Hara Machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo; General Secretary, Isamu Kawakami (office of Peace Society), National Y. M. C. A., 10 Omote Sarugaku Cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Not carrying on active campaign, but is a recognized influence in relation to other organizations at home and abroad and in relation to officials.

The League of Nations Association in Japan:

Honorary President, Prince Tokugawa; Chairman, Viscount Shibusawa; Vice-Presidents, Baron Sakatani, Dr. J. Soyeda; Honorary General Secretary, Setsuzo Sawada; office, 1 Itchome, Uchiyamashita Cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Carrying on a vigorous educational campaign on behalf of the fundamental ideas of the League of Nations, though not insisting on the adoption of the present League as it stands; has been very active during the autumn in a nation-wide educational campaign for disarmament.

The Association Concordia (social, ethical, religious, and international problems):

Honorary Secretary, Prof. Anesaki, Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

Holds monthly lectures, social and conference meetings; welcomes prominent foreign visitors; publishes substantial studies of current social, ethical, and educational problems.

International Service Bureau in Japan:

Chairman, Baron Sakatani; Vice-Chairmen, D. Tagawa, M. P.; J. McD. Gardiner; General Secretary, Isamu Kawakami (office, National Y. M. C. A., 10 Omote Sarugaku Cho, Kanda, Tokyo).

Under supervision of the Japan Peace Society, the League of Nations Association in Japan, and an associated American committee; carries on continuous investigations of international questions and serves as a bureau of information for workers in other organizations, for newspaper men, and frequently for speakers and writers on urgent problems of the day.

Japan Council, World Alliance of Churches for International Friendship:

Vice-Chairman, Rev. K. Kodaira; General Secretary, Mr. T. Tsuga, National Y. M. C. A., 10 Omote Sarugaku Cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Shares office with International Friendship Committee of the Federated Missions; has half time of General Secretary, Mr. Tsuga; is making a good beginning toward helping Christian leaders in taking more definite responsibility toward international peace.

International Friendship Committee of Federation of Christian Missions:

Chairman, Gilbert Bowles, 30 Koun Cho, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo; Executive Secretary, Rev. K. S. Beam, National Y. M. C. A., 10 Omote Sarugaku Cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Has half time of General Secretary, Mr. Beam, who has been set aside for this work at the request of this committee by the American Board Mission. The committee assists the Japan Council of the World Alliance, acts as a bureau of information, and, as far as possible, keeps in touch with missionaries in Korea and China and with international friendship workers in home lands.

Women's Peace Association in Japan:

Chairman, Mrs. Hide Inouye; Business Secretary, Miss Kiyo Suda, Women's University, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Organized within the past year. Most of the active leaders are Christians, though the association is not conducted as a Christian organization; has not affiliated with any women's peace association abroad, but keeps free for correspondence and co-operation with all women's organizations of similar purpose. The chair-

man of this association, Mrs. Hide Inouye, was in Washington during the Disarmament Conference.

America-Japan Society:

President, Viscount Kaneko; Secretaries, Tokutaro Sakai, W. L. Keene; office, 21 Mitsubishi Building, 5 Marunouchi East, Tokyo.

Largely representative of American and Japanese business interests; is the counterpart in Japan of the Japan Society of New York; publishes monthly periodical in English (ought to have a corresponding one in Japanese to interpret the best things in America to Japanese).

International Educational Association of Japan (in process of formation):

Organizer, Mr. Kishida Ishida, 3 Horaikata Machi, Ushigome (Nihon Jimbun Kyokwai).

This association is now only in the process of formation; has strong support of the Secretary of the Imperial Educational Society and representatives of the two leading national teachers' associations. The group, even before organization was complete, took active part in campaign for disarmament, adopting motto "Education First," which was given wide publicity through the badge. The movement owes its urgent appeal to the reaction against the proposition of the government in the early autumn to reduce the national education fund for military purposes.

WE ARE TOLD THAT A TREATY covering political and economic relations between the free city of Danzig and Poland has been recently signed by respective high commissioners. It is reported that the treaty abolishes the customs frontiers set up last January, and that Danzig henceforth is to be a part of the Polish economic system. Danzig, it is said, obtains free access to the Polish markets. Hope is expressed that the treaty will open a new era of mutual prosperity for both Danzig and Poland. Germany, as usual, doesn't count.

THE CHICAGO SECTION of the American Peace Society has turned over to the Chicago Historical Society the following records: Minutes of the Executive Committee, January 7, 1910, to April 26, 1917, 2 volumes; records of the annual meetings and miscellaneous items, January 4, 1910, to January 16, 1915, 1 volume; cash book and journal, December 17, 1909, to December 31, 1915, 1 volume; auditor's reports, December 17, 1909, to May 1, 1917; register and mailing list of members, 2 volumes; scrapbook of announcements and clippings, 1 volume; two lots of half-tones; one lot of miscellaneous photographs.

ON DECEMBER 19 President Harding appointed Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover chairman of the United States section of the Inter-American High Commission. This commission, established by treaty with all South American countries, has secured the ratification of the Pan American Trade-Mark Convention, and has aided in the negotiation of treaties for facilitating the work of commercial travelers, which enable the traveler

to take out one license for a whole country instead of in each province or city, and also liberalize the customs formalities. At present the commission has under consideration a uniform commercial law for American republics, laws governing industrial and literary property, and simplification of fiscal relations in customs matters.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION has lately issued its report for the year 1920, and it is a record of important constructive work in such fundamental concerns of the race as education and public health. The account given by President George E. Vincent of aid to great institutions of learning in all parts of the world, and of the attack upon such scourges as malaria, the hookworm, yellow fever, and tuberculosis, makes a thrilling tale. Illustrations accompany the report and are excellent. There also are comprehensive reports from the secretary, the treasurer, the International Health Board, the China Medical Board, and the Division of Medical Education.

TO THE APPARENT INCREASING NUMBER of people in the United States who are starting fresh in their thinking about China, and giving more heed to theories that the Chinese foundations were laid with surpassing skill and in enduring firmness, this excerpt from an article by Marcel Rouff, in the *Mercure de France*, will be of arresting interest:

But Chinese civilization has survived all these dead civilizations! That alone, we must admit, is significant. We are entitled to assume that such an anomaly is not a mere accident; that the civilizers of China were probably more intelligent and far-seeing than the civilizers of nations already dead, and that they had a superior population to instruct. They disdained to employ their wisdom, science, and genius perfecting—that is to say, complicating—the material civilization of the people they were fashioning. Instead, they formed in the commons a state of mind which enabled its possessors automatically to stabilize their development as soon as they had attained a form of life adapted to their racial needs and aspirations—at least before pushing their development to a point which they could not maintain. China is not dead. Her civilization is not stationary. She has simply created a culture and institutions perfectly accommodated to the sentiments and mentality of her people pausing at the relatively perfect, and thus escaping the perils of the absolute.

So China offers the world the unprecedented example of a nation wise enough not to be led astray by our stupidly standardized civilization, which after all merely touches the surface of our lives without promoting a parallel evolution of the soul; a civilization stupid, because it seeks to impose the same formula of progress upon the most diverse races without regard to their native character and qualities.

LATELY AN ARTICLE APPEARED in *La Victoire*, Paris, which attracted considerable attention because of its sprightly criticism of many current opinions. The writer pitied "those poor people" who try to explain away all present difficulties by blaming the Versailles Treaty, French imperialism, British treachery, and German dishonesty. The truth, he thinks, is that humanity met a disaster such as it never had known before, and thought at first that it would be possible for the world

to recover from the shock in the ordinary way. The writer goes on:

In former times, what happened after a great war? The conqueror levied a heavy war tax on the conquered and occupied his land until it was paid, after which life went on again in the usual way, as if nothing had happened. Many quite intelligent people thought it would be the same this time. But the great difference this time is that Germany's debt surpasses anything that had yet been owed by a nation.

The close solidarity which the progress of civilization has established between all nations, between the conquered and the conquerors, in spite of the hatred which divides them, was not taken into account. But this solidarity is so strong that one of the conquerors, the British, has come to the conclusion that it would be to his interest to cancel the 14,000,000,000 gold francs owed by France, as well as all the billions owed by Italy, Rumania, Serbia, and Russia, and even to cancel Germany's 30,000,000,000 gold marks which she owes for reparations.

BOOK REVIEWS

INTERNATIONAL LAW CHIEFLY AS INTERPRETED AND APPLIED BY THE UNITED STATES. By *Charles Cheney Hyde*. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1922. Two volumes. Pp. I-LIX, 1-832, I-XXVII, 1-925. \$25.00.

The purpose of this important work appears in the title, and it is not lost sight of at any time throughout the 1,757 pages. This is no mere history of American diplomacy, no theoretical analysis of a possible foreign policy, no familiar digest of state papers or arbitrations; there is no assumption that American international law is a thing apart from the society of civilized States. We have here rather a dignified, scientific exposition of what America has in practice understood international law to be. Documentary evidence, diplomatic correspondence, decisions of courts, acts of Congress, publications of the War and Navy Departments and other government agencies, treaties—such are the materials sought out with painstaking care and made use of. The author has searched to find America's conception of international law; he has found it as no other writer heretofore.

The first thirteen pages deal with certain aspects of international law, following which the text deals with the classification of States, their equality, freedom, structure, and composition. There follows an analysis of the normal rights and duties of States, such as the right to political independence, to property and control, to jurisdiction within the national domain and on the high seas. One section is devoted to diplomatic intercourse of States, the rights and duties of ministers, financial negotiations; another part to the consular service. Approximately one hundred pages of volume 2 relate to agreements between States, the nature of contractual obligations, validity, negotiation and conclusion, the operation and enforcement of treaties, and the like. The remainder of volume 2 relates to international differences and to questions of war and peace.

We can find no serviceable adverse criticism of these most valuable volumes. The author, a member of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Society, is professor of international law at Northwestern University, a member of the Executive Council of the American Society of International Law, Associate Editor of the *American Journal of International Law*, and a practitioner in international law with offices in Washington and Chicago. His experience plus fifteen years of arduous labor has made it possible for him to lay before us here with exactness the attitude of our government in all questions of international law. To say here more of this work would be superfluous; to say less would be inexact.

TIMELY TOPICS. By *Theodore Whitefield Hunt*. Pp. i-viii, 1-224. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.

The author of these documents is professor of English, emeritus, Princeton University. He accomplishes his aim of presenting a series of discussions on vital topics of civic interest, national and international. It is a book both of investigation and interpretation, developing the thesis that "if democracy in America is to succeed, it can only be brought about by the agency of level-headed Americans, who think straight and act accordingly."

THE A, B, C'S OF DISARMAMENT AND THE PACIFIC PROBLEMS. By *Arthur Bullard*. Pp. i-viii, 1-122. The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

This is a series of twelve articles, originally appearing in the *New York Times*, by the author of a number of books, among which are "The Diplomacy of the Great War" and "The Russian Pendulum." We do not agree with the author, that there are three main possibilities which may result from the Washington conference, namely, "a League of Nations, an Anglo-Japanese Alliance, failure"; but we do agree that the well-informed writer of this little book has rendered a service at a time when that service is needed.

TURKEY—A WORLD PROBLEM OF TODAY. By *Talcott Williams*. Pp. i-viii, 1-324; index, 327-336. Doubleday, Page and Company, Garden City, N. Y.

This is a polemical array of facts by the former director of the School of Journalism, Columbia University. The major part of the twenty-eight chapters originally appeared as lectures before the Lowell Institute of Boston early in 1920. The author develops his favorite thesis, that the United States should accept a mandatory from the League of Peace for Asiatic Turkey and Constantinople. The chimerical quality of his aim does not detract from the newspaperish English of the book, nor from the zestfulness of the interest which his originality collars and compels.

IN OCCUPIED BELGIUM. By *Robert Withington*. The Cornhill Publishing Co., Boston. Pp. 173. Appendices on deportations. Illustrated. \$1.50.

Mr. Withington was associated with the Commission for Relief in Belgium. He has given here the story of the months he spent in the little land which suffered so grievously and so innocently, and it is a story of the days when the Germans were in their might. Simple, sincere, unpretentious and lacking in bitterness, it is a story in which one may profitably invest a spare hour or two, even now, when all seems to have been written about Belgium in her stricken days that needs to be written. The book is a series of little sketches, in which the interesting note of the intelligent diarist appears frequently. And very often there is a photographic quality in these short sketches that the author of many a more ambitious book might envy.

STEPS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY. By *Andrew Cunningham McLaughlin*. The Abingdon Press, New York. Pp. 210. Introduction and preface.

This book embraces a series of addresses delivered by Professor McLaughlin, of the University of Chicago. They deal with the institutions of the nation, the problems of the day, and the means of solving the problems in accord with the spirit of the institutions. Beginning with the emergence of American principles in the Colonial period, Professor McLaughlin traces development through the Revolutionary period, the days when the Constitution was being created and interpreted, the democracy taught by Jefferson, and that taught by Jackson, and so on to the slavery conflict and the issues of the period after the Civil War, coming to a close with current questions. It is an informative and stimulating series of discussions.